

Mr. Webster and his Constituents.

The Boston Advertiser publishes the following reply of Senator Webster to the Boston Address:

To Hon. Thomas H. Pease, of Boston.—Hon. Charles Jackson, Rev.

Moses C. Conant, Esq.; Wm. H. Weston, Hon. William Sturgis,

Franklin C. Case, Esq.; Loring, Esq.; Isaac P. Davis,

Rev. Dr. William Appleton, Esq.; and others signers of the

letter to me, of the 1st of March, 1850.

GENTLEMEN.—It would be vain that I should attempt to express the gratification which I have derived from your letter, of the 25th ult. That

gratification arises, not only from its manifestation

of personal regard and confidence, but especially,

from the evidence which it affords, that my public

conduct, in regard to important pending questions,

is not altogether disapproved by the people of

Massachusetts. Such a letter, with such names,

assures me that I have not erred in judging of the

causes of existing dissensions, or their proper reme-

dy; and encourages me to persevere in that

course which my deepest convictions of duty have

led me to adopt. The country needs pacification;

it needs the restoration of mutual respect and har-

mony, between the people in one part of the Union

and those in another. And, in my judgment, there

is no sufficient cause for the continuance of the

existing alienation between the North and the

South. If we look at things justly and calmly,

there are no essential differences, either of interest

or opinion, which are irreconcilable, or incapable of

adjustment. So far as the question of Slavery or no

Slavery appears to the newly acquired territories,

in my judgment, no real and practical point

of importance in dispute. There is not, and there

cannot be Slavery, as I firmly believe, either in Cali-

fornia, New Mexico, or Oregon. And if this be so,

why continue the controversy on a mere abstract

point? The other disturbing questions respecting

the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Slavery in the

District of Columbia, and I know no reason why

just and fair measures, all within the undivided limi-

ts, and requirements of the Constitution, might not be

adopted, which should give, on these subjects,

general satisfaction. At any rate, we should make

the attempt—because, so long as these discussions

continue, they embarrass the Government, inter-

rupt the quiet of the people, and alarm their fears,

and render it highly improbable that important acts

of legislation, affecting great objects, and in which

the whole country is deeply interested, can be ac-

complished. Indeed, the ordinary operations, es-

sential to the existence of the Government, and its

daily administration, meet with checks and hin-

drances, hitherto altogether unprecedented. We

must return to our old feelings of conciliation and

regard—we must refresh ourselves at those pure

fontains of mutual esteem, common patriotism and

fraternal confidence, whose beneficent and healing

waters so copiously overflowed the land, through

the struggle of the Revolution, and in the early

years of the Government. The day has come,

when we should open our ears, and our hearts, to

the advice of the great Father of his country. "It

is of infinite moment," said he, "that you should

properly estimate the immense value of your na-

tional Union, to your collective and individual

happiness—that you should cherish a cordial, habitual

and immovable attachment to it; acquainting your-

selfs to think and speak of it as the palladium of

your political safety and prosperity, watching for

its preservations with jealous anxiety; discon-

tinuing whatever may suggest even a suspicion

that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indig-

nantly frowning upon the first dawnings of every at-

tempt to alienate any portion of our country from

the rest, or to encroach the sacred ties which now

link together the various parts."

Notwithstanding what may occasionally appear

on the surface, the American mind is deeply im-

bedded with the spirit of this advice. The people,

their serious dangers threaten, will, in my opinion,

and fast by their Government. They will suffer

so impairing of its foundation—no overthrow of its

columns—no disorganization of its structure. The

Union and the Constitution are to stand; and what

we have to do is so to administer the Government

that all men shall be made more and more sensi-

ble of its beneficent operations and its estimable

value.

It is not inappropriate that I should accompany

this answer to your letter by a copy of a recent

correspondence between Hon. Hugh N. Smith,

Delegate to Congress from New Mexico;

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1850.

To Hon. Hugh N. Smith, Delegate from New Mexico:

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to present you with a

copy of my speech, delivered in the Senate on the

2nd of March last, and to draw your attention to the

remarks made by me on that occasion, upon the

general character of the country of New Mexico,

and its adaptation to slave labor. You have been

a resident in the country for several years, and, as

I have understood you to say, have traversed it

end to end. You are a native of one of the

Slave States of this Union, and of course acquainted

with the usual cost of slave labor, and the modes

of cultivation to which it may be profitably applied.

You are, therefore, I am sure, quite competent to

express an opinion on the points which I have sug-

gested, such as shall be satisfactory.

I will be obliged to you, also, to state what the

fact is, at the present time, respecting the exis-

tence of Slavery in New Mexico, and whether the

existing laws and Constitution of the country al-

low it.

I have the honor to be, with regard to your ob't servt,

HUGH N. SMITH.

THE RIVER—THE CREVASE.—We learn that the river above the *Bonnet Carré* Crevasse is eight inches higher than the highest flood of last year, while opposite the city it has never reached within eighteen or twenty inches the same height. This is owing to the great body of water which is passing off by the above crevase. The water of Lake Pontchartrain, into which this crevase flows, has risen very much by this additional supply, and is also completely fresh, being composed exclusively of Mississippi water. The current, we understand, sets out very strongly through the Rigolets, and has freshened the water of the Gulf as far as Pass Christian to a degree that it is killing the oysters. The channel which the water has worn from the river to the lake will probably hereafter form a permanent outlet or bayou, and the river has thus done what it was proposed should be accomplished by artificial means, as one of the modes for protecting the city from future overflows. [N. O. Bulletin, 5th.]

Edward A. Martin was assaulted and robbed of his watch by two ruffians in Boston on Thursday night last. The perpetrators of the robbery, named James Ryan, and Hugh Hevan, were arrested by the watch and lodged in jail.

The body of a man was found in Wyman's

Gas-Pa. on the 4th, under circumstances which prob-

ably prove that the man had been murdered.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.—of every descrip-

tion. Manufactured by the Apparatus Company, No. 10, Franklin Street, Boston.

CUT NAILS, PIG AND BAR IRON.—The under-

mentioned manufacturer supplies

Bar Iron, Wm. Willard's Furniture Warehouse,

150 Chatham-st., cor. of Mulberry-st. The attention of house-

keepers and others is particularly called to Willard's patent

right and left screw bedsteads. Old beds renovated; rods

replaced.

SIMON T. TISDALE & CO.

A learned attorney of New York, who has practiced the above subject since 1830, from whence he has

been to Europe, and has written a number of

works on the law of nations, and other subjects.

He is now engaged in the preparation of a new

work on the law of nations.

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